

243,917 was the TIMES' circulation for last week.

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ONE CENT.

REBEL HOSTS WELCOMED

Pinar del Rio Receives Insurgent Troops With Open Arms.

GEN. MARIN'S WALL OF MEN

It Has Been Thrown Clear Across the Island and Is Intended to Keep Gomez and Maceo Separated—Reasons Why Spain Has Not Been Able to Crush the Rebellion.

Havana, Jan. 26, via Tampa, Jan. 29.—Just what will happen when Gen. Weyler and the 25,000 additional troops arrive from Spain can only be foretold. Pending his arrival Gen. Marin and Fando are endeavoring to make as much of their opportunities as possible. Gomez and Maceo are widely separated, not because the Spanish troops have driven them apart, but because it was planned that Maceo extend the rebellion into Pinar del Rio, the westernmost province, and Gomez should wait for his return in the province of Havana. Maceo has gone as far west as towns of importance on the coast, while he went along the north coast and visited the great tobacco region of Yuelta Abajo.

In no province of Cuba have the rebel armies been received as they were in Pinar del Rio. Town after town welcomed them with open arms. White flags fluttered from house-tops in token of surrender, and in only a few instances did Spanish volunteers or Spanish regulars oppose them.

VOLUNTEERS SURRENDERED.

Opposition resulted in a fight, in which the Spaniards sometimes held the fort or barricade in which they were entrenched, but the Cubans burned the rest of the town.

In many instances the volunteers surrendered their arms and ammunition, and no one was harmed on either side. The local band of insurgents united with Maceo's column of 2,000 men and a safe estimate of the rebels under arms now in a province which was quiet three weeks ago, is 4,000. The railroads and telegraph lines have been reported. Tobacco in the fields has not been injured and warehouse tobacco has not been burned. The rebels have friends whom the tobacco industry supports in the United States.

Horses have been taken and the care of the growing crop has been interrupted, but damage has been reported. Tobacco in the fields has not been injured and warehouse tobacco has not been burned. The rebels have friends whom the tobacco industry supports in the United States.

TRYING TO PEN MACCO.

Meanwhile Gen. Marin has not been idle. The railroad line across the island from Havana to Bahama has been interrupted, and a "troika" or wall of men, and officers high in authority declare that Maceo is now pinned up in the west end of the island and will never be able to cross the line and join Gomez, who is east of it. Eight forts have been built at Bahama block houses are under construction in the rear of Havana.

Freight cars and cattle cars are being armored with iron plate thick enough to be bullet-proof, and will be stationed at intervals along the line. They will serve as movable forts, and upon the approach of a body of rebels will be moved to the point which is threatened.

Gomez has been about fifteen miles east of the line and near Guines for the past week. Three columns of Spanish troops are reported to be in pursuit of him, and a big battle has been imminent for days. The insurgents from the provinces of Santiago and Camaguey, under Jose Maceo, Rabi, Cepedea, Carillo and Arguier, are moving rapidly west through Matanzas province, and news of their junction with Gomez is daily expected. Nearly all are mounted and carry rifles, though some are only with the machete or an old pistol.

GOT THEIR ARMS FROM SPAIN.

The operations of the last four weeks have replenished the ammunition and enabled the insurgents to obtain several thousand additional rifles. These have been taken from volunteers, and in some instances from regulars, who prefer surrendering their guns to fighting for their lives. Gen. Marin has been informed that the authorities are now disarming volunteers at exposed points. The insurgent army has practically equipped and supplied itself at the expense of Spain. When Maceo finishes operations in the west, and the armies are east, will join Gomez near this city, as they plan doing, a decisive battle may be fought.

There are many reasons why the Spanish army has not crushed the rebellion before this time. In the first place, the size and ability of the enemy has been underestimated. He has had the country people with him. With their aid and possessing a superior knowledge of the topography he easily escaped being cornered and compelled to stand up and fight.

Again, in all the western operations the rebels have been mounted and Spain has had only infantry to send in pursuit of them. There are today only 500 mounted men. The rebels have fully 10,000 mounted men.

LACK ENTHUSIASM.

The Spanish soldiers have no heart in this fight. They are not defending their own soil from invasion. They are not in conquest of new territory. They are not fighting war upon a foreign nation. They find that the Cubans speak the same language and are practically brothers, who rebel through oppression which they themselves have felt. The untrained conscripts whom Spain sends over to undergo hardships, deprivations, exposure, and risk death by fever, if not by bullets, and driven like cattle from place to place, are obedient to the last, but they lack the motive, the enthusiasm, the esprit de corps, which makes an army effective.

The Spanish officers are not inclined to overwork themselves. They receive double pay while in Cuba, and for that reason are said to be in no hurry to bring the war to an end.

There are some able, effective officers in the field, who do good work under great disadvantages; but there are many who dilly dally around the cafes in the cities while the rebels raid towns and hamlets within an hour's ride.

Murrah for Free and Independent Cuba!

The Cuban resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations to the Senate this morning by Mr. Morgan, are as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the present deplorable war in the island of Cuba has reached a magnitude that concerns all civilized nations to the extent that it should be conducted, if unhappily it is longer to continue, on those principles and laws of warfare that are acknowledged to be obligatory upon civilized nations when engaged in open hostilities, including the treatment of captives who are enlisted in either army; due respect to cartels for exchange of prisoners and for other military purposes, truces and flags of truce, the provision of proper hospitals and hospital supplies, and services to the sick and wounded of either army; be it further

"Resolved, That this representation of the views and opinions of Congress be sent to the President, and if he concurs therein, that he will in a friendly spirit use the good offices of this Government to the end that Spain shall be requested to accord to the armies with which it is engaged in war the rights of belligerents, as the same are recognized under the laws of nations."

PLANNED BY THE TURKS

Massacre at Marash Originated and Executed by Soldiers.

FEARFUL BEYOND WORDS

Churches Burned and Women and Children in Them Perished—One of the Head Teachers of the American Academy Flayed Alive and Then Cut to Pieces.

Boston, Jan. 29.—The following letter is from a resident in Constantinople, who has made special inquiries concerning the massacre at Marash, Central Turkey.

"The mails, coming slowly to hand, show that the massacre at Marash was carefully planned by the authorities, and was carried out with the utmost cruelty and barbarity. The trouble began in Marash on October 26. On that day about thirty Armenian men were shot. The Armenian shops in the market were partly looted and a few houses were plundered.

"Plans for the general massacre appear not to have been fully matured, and so the bloody work was only partially accomplished on the above-mentioned day. Enough had been done, however, to thoroughly terrify the Armenians, and in a matter of some forty thousand inhabitants, about one-third of whom were Armenians (Greeks, Catholics and Protestants), all the men fled from their shops and places of business to their houses and remained in them in spite of the effort of the local authorities to get them out.

"On Sunday, November 17, there was much excitement in the city, but nothing serious occurred. On the following morning, however, the bloody work began in good earnest. Soldiers were stationed on the roads to prevent escape from within and to help from the outside.

"The killing and plundering began in the lower parts of the city about 8 o'clock in the morning. In about an hour the near neighbors fled to the house occupied by the American families, and soon after a squad of soldiers, followed by a rabble of men, women and children, appeared on the premises of the American board mission. The lady teacher and the girls of the college, a native professor and his family, and the students of the academy and seminary (with the exception of two theological students, who were too late and hid in a nearby cave), in all about 200 persons, took refuge in the American houses. The seminary and academy buildings were stored with food for the winter, including several hundred bushels of wheat, rice, butter, charcoal, and other supplies.

"The soldiers, in squads of ten, assisted by the rabble, and protected by a guard, who were stationed on the hills above the mission grounds, occupied seven hours in carrying away, mostly to the barracks, all the supplies in the above-mentioned buildings, together with the clothing and bedding of the students. The American apparatus in the house, every movable thing, except the books in the library. Late in the afternoon the seminary was set on fire and burned to the ground.

"The massacre in the city was fearful beyond words to express. Three Christian quarters, covering a large area, were killed and of them were flayed alive and then cut to pieces. In all some 500 Armenians, to whom generally the alternative of Islam or death was given, were most cruelly slain. Children were disemboweled and the severed heads of men and women were kicked about by the soldiers as balls, or were carried on pikes through the streets.

"And this dire work of murdering, roasting and burning was done, not by Kurds, but by the regular soldiers of the Ottoman government, assisted by the Moslem population of the city, and here as in so many other places, the Armenians were utterly passive victims, without arms or possible means of self-defense. So far as is known, not so much as a drinking cup left, nor a Turk was hurt in all the eight hours' carnage.

"The survivors are now in a most dreadful state of destitution. With husbands, fathers and sons slain, shops plundered, houses burned, the survivors of many a family, once in comfortable circumstances, have now to make do with a few scraps of food, and are reduced to a state of starvation. In many cases the cold north winds blowing from the snow-capped Taurus will soon complete the work of destruction which the Turks began. Even now the prisons are filled with innocent Armenians who are most rigorously treated."

ANOTHER MINE HORROR.

Four Miners Killed and Others Injured in a Pennsylvania Shaft.

Seranton, Pa., Jan. 29.—A telephone message received from Pittsburg Junction shortly before noon today stated that a terrific explosion had just occurred in the Twin shaft.

Four miners were reported to have been killed, and a number of other workmen injured.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Postoffice Clerk Stole Money From a Letter.

Pittsburg, Jan. 29.—Edward Kernan, a distributing clerk in the Pittsburg post-office, working at night in the carriers' department, was arrested at 1:30 o'clock this morning by Inspector Boston, who caught Kernan in the act of stealing a letter which contained \$250.

Boston started with his prisoner to the postoffice inspector's room on the third floor, and while waiting in the corridor for the elevator Kernan admitted his guilt. An opportunity presented itself and Kernan tripped the inspector and pushed him over.

Kernan darted through the Fourth avenue entrance to the building, and, although closely pursued, made good his escape under cover of the darkness. The police were notified and traced the fugitive into Allegheny City. Kernan is twenty-five years of age, unmarried and of fine appearance. He resided with relatives on Mount Washington.

WHITELAW REID'S HEALTH.

It Is Rapidly Improving in the Climate of Arizona.

New York, Jan. 29.—The friends of Whitelaw Reid in this city have been pleased to hear recently that his health has been much improved since he went to Phoenix, Arizona. One of them received a letter yesterday, in which Mr. Reid said:

"My own health has taken a turn for the better. I have not been so well or so active and vigorous in five years, and, in fact, with the exception of a slight collection of mucus in the throat, which still bothers me a little in the mornings and evenings, not so well in ten years.

TEMPER CAUSED HIS DEATH.

Farmer Shoots Himself While Chasing His Horse With a Gun.

Eric, Pa., Jan. 29.—Carlton Baldwin, a young farmer living near Union City, met with his death in a strange manner.

Baldwin had an uncontrollable temper, and while hitching up a horse had trouble with one of them. He rushed into the house, got his gun, and shot one of the horses, and then either in his frenzy shot himself through the head intentionally or else accidentally discharged the weapon while beating the dying animal over the head with the butt of the gun.

The latter theory is founded upon the fact that the butt of the gun was broken. He was seen to load the gun after he shot the horse, but no one saw him shoot himself.

ACCUSED OF GRAVE OFFENSES.

Chief Justice Baker of Arizona the Subject of an Investigation.

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 29.—A. C. Baker, chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona and presiding judge of the judicial district in which Phoenix is located, has been charged by ex-Chief Justice C. Jordan with malfeasance in office and conduct unbecoming a judge.

If the investigation instigated by the government sustains one-half of the charges Judge Baker's removal will be a necessary sequence, as he has been accused of the gravest offenses in the category. Included are collusion, drunkenness and levying tribute upon his appointees.

Lenz's Murder Not Avenge.

Alton, Ill., Jan. 29.—Wm. L. Schuchten writes to his father here from Erzeroum that his mission to avenge the murder of Lenz, the American wheelman, has come to naught through the neglect or indifference of the United States minister, who, he says, has promised much, but done nothing. Two of the arrested prisoners have died in prison. He wants to give up the fight and come home.

Roentgen's New Light Utilized.

Vienna, Jan. 29.—Dr. Nuesser, professor of medicine in the Vienna University, showed this afternoon, by means of photographs taken by Roentgen's newly-discovered system, the presence and position of calcareous deposits in the bladder, liver and kidneys of a subject.

California Woolen Mills Destroyed.

Woodland, Cal., Jan. 29.—The Woodland Woolen Mills, valued at \$45,000, were totally destroyed by fire this morning.

ST. PAUL MOVED A LITTLE

Wreckers Succeed in Shifting the Steamer Twenty Feet.

HER STERN MORE SEAWARD

Whole Cargo Removed, and It Is Hoped That the High Spring Tide Tomorrow Will Enable the Tugs to Float Her—Should This Fail They May Have to Dredge.

New York, Jan. 29.—The wreckers at work attempting to float the stranded steamer St. Paul took advantage of a favorable tide at 4 o'clock this morning and, according to reports received by the officials of the company in this city, succeeded in moving the big ship about twenty feet. The stern of the vessel was also moved seaward about four degrees. This was regarded by the officials here as a very important gain, and improves greatly the chances of floating the vessel at the high spring tide tomorrow, when a strenuous effort will be made to float the ship.

The wreckers have been straining every nerve to have the ship as light as she could be made, and in the best possible position after this tide, and everything is now in readiness.

NEARLY ALL THE CARGO REMOVED.

Nearly all the ship's cargo, including the gold, was removed yesterday, thus relieving her of many tons of weight. The wreckers now have high hopes of success in the near future.

The wreckers went to work early today. They moved the ledge anchors a little further seaward, and the powerful engines of the steamer were put to work on the hawsers. Finally, the ship moved a little, as already stated, and left the vessel in a good position for further work.

An officer on the ship said this morning in answer to an inquiry over the telephone: "We succeeded in moving the ship a little seaward early this morning. The vessel was slightly holed, but it was enough to lead us to hope that we will get her afloat with the high tide of tomorrow. It is barely possible she may be floated today, but we hardly hope for that. The vessel is resting very easily. None of her plates are bent and everything is in excellent shape. Nearly all the cargo has been removed, and what little remains will be taken off today."

"Will you make another effort to haul the ship off today?" was asked.

"That has not been definitely decided upon yet, but it is probable that we will wait until high tide tomorrow. An effort may, however, be made later today, if the wind should be favorable."

READY FOR FLOATING.

At high tide the St. Paul registered at her bow twenty-two feet of water. That registration, however, included about seven feet of sand, into which her bow is sunk. Five tugs are now lying alongside the grounded ship, ready for the work of floating her, whenever the conditions seem most favorable.

The maximum lunar influence on the tides will be felt about 2 o'clock tomorrow morning, and then a mighty effort will doubtless be made to float the St. Paul. Should the effort to free her tomorrow fail, she may have to lie in her sandy berth for three weeks to come, but Mr. Merritt and the managers of the line, as well as the officers of the ship, seem to feel certain that the encouraging, though slight, movement made by her early today, indicates that she will be afloat and ready to come into port under her own steam by Friday morning.

Should the attempt to be made tomorrow fail, doubtless will undoubtedly be resorted to, as the American line managers do not fancy the idea of having their newest vessel lying in the sand on an exposed coast for a month if they can avoid it.

People continue to gather in crowds on the beach and watch the efforts to float the big, handsome vessel. A great many people have made the trip from this city to Long Branch, with the single purpose of seeing the great greyhound aground.

GUILTY OF ARSON.

Louis Gordon Convicted After Forty-four Days of Trial.

New York, Jan. 29.—The trial of Louis Gordon for arson ended today in the court of general sessions in a verdict of guilty. The trial began November 19 last and has occupied forty-four actual trial days. Gordon was a shirt manufacturer at No. 21 Walker street.

On the evening of July 24, 1894, a fire preceded by an explosion occurred in his factory. He had \$32,000 insured on his stock. The prosecution introduced evidence to show that the stock was not worth more than \$25,000.

Gordon was on trial for arson in the third degree; the maximum penalty for which is seven years' imprisonment.

THOSE TIMES EDITORIALS

Senator Kyle Defends Them Against Mr. Wolcott's Attack.

THE SWEATSHOP RESOLUTION

The Senator From Colorado Thought That the Charges Were Anonymous, and Mr. Kyle Thought They Were Definite and Worthy of Investigation—Resolution Went Over.

The mail bag repair shop investigation created a sensation in the Senate today. On the personal appeal of the Senator from West Virginia, Mr. Kyle refused to press the matter to a vote.

It now goes over until tomorrow, to give Mr. Faulkner an opportunity to consult with Mr. Wilson, the Postmaster General, whose personal friend he is. It was on this ground that Mr. Kyle listened to the plea.

Mr. Faulkner thought the charges were very grave. In fact, they were formidable, so formidable that he wanted to see Mr. Wilson about them.

The debate was enlivened by a sharp tilt between Mr. Wolcott, chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, who spoke of the "editorial" of The Times as "anonymous."

MR. WOLCOTT'S REMARKS.

Quick as a flash came back the reply that they were the work of a man who occupied as reputable a position as the Senator from Colorado—a gentleman who was a member of the last Congress and was responsible for what he said.

Mr. Wolcott further ridiculed the Senator from South Dakota because he "came here backed by the resolutions passed by forty thousand labor organizations." He said of course anyone would listen to their wishes with fear and trembling.

Goaded into the declaration he finally said the committee would investigate if ordered to do so. He objected, though, to the work being placed on them.

Mr. Kyle called up his investigation of the Mail Bag Repair Shop. He claimed that the necessity was great. The charges were serious, he held. He had not consulted with the officials, but thought they would demand an investigation.

"The charges are epithetized," he said, "in a double-edged editorial of January 24." He read at length and the crowded galleries listened with attention to the terrible arraignment.

"Now, Mr. President, I have before me copies of The Times for the past ten days. The wages of former times are compared with those of today. You have all read the charges."

ABOUT THE WORKERS.

Then he took up the charges of workers. Of the farmers, he said, they could make from 50 cents to 75 cents a day. "It is work," he said, "that is disgusting. Yesterday some one sent me a sack through the mail. It smelled so that I had to have it taken out. Dead cats and dogs, I understand, have been taken from these bags."

"I will not take the time of the Senate, Mr. President, to read this letter from one of the workers. I will have it placed in the record. When officials of the office are asked about it they say:

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"I read now from the editorial comment on the refusal of Mr. Nelson to listen to a Times reporter. These are the burden of the articles. I wish to ask the members of this body if they want to introduce the sweat shop methods in this government."

"Already the laboring men of the District have taken this matter up. At a meeting of the Federation of Labor last night a series of resolutions were passed." Mr. Kyle then read the resolutions, which appeared in The Times this morning.

CONTRACT CONVICT LABOR.

"And this brings up another fact. I did not suppose that the government employed convict labor, but The Times makes this charge. I read from a telegram published in The Times in large type. I can prove it no better than read the editorial of The Times of January 25." With this Mr. Kyle read word for word the editorial as it appeared.

"Now, Mr. President," he said in conclusion, "I have nothing further to say on the matter of prison-made goods. But I must take up the charge against the officials checking old sacks and not turning in the sacks. This alone is sufficient for an investigation. I hope there will be no objection."

Mr. Wolcott then took the floor. He thought it was a serious question to put this burden on the Postoffice Committee. If he would go to the Postoffice Department he would get an answer. He might inquire who James Taylor is, when I think has given entirely false testimony. If we are called on to do it, we will do it. Not that The Washington Times is intelligently carrying on an investigation; it may be misled.

Mr. Wolcott added that he did not believe the charges.

EDITORIALS NOT ANONYMOUS.

Mr. Kyle—The editorials in The Times are not anonymous. They are the work of a man the equal of the Senator from Colorado—a man who occupied a responsible position in the true House. He knows what he says is true or he wouldn't say it.

"If the Senator from Colorado is in doubt on this matter he should be the first to investigate. The Senator from Colorado is chairman of the committee. Perhaps he does not like to work. I do not think there is any objection to the resolution."

Mr. Faulkner then spoke. He said there was nothing in the law to prevent mail bags being made by convict labor. "The other charges are formidable, as read by the Senator from South Dakota. I feel it but fair to the Postmaster General, so that I can make more investigation. I appeal to the Senator to let it go over until I can see the officials."

On this request the resolution went over.

A HELPING HAND.



Almost Grasped.

BROUGHT OUT AMENDMENTS

Resolution Donating Condemned Cannon to a G. A. R. Post.

House Was Obligated to Refer It to the Naval Affairs Committee—A Short Session.

A resolution called up in the House today by Mr. Brewster, donating condemned cannon to a Revere G. A. R. post, brought out so many amendments extending the like privilege to other Grand Army posts that the whole subject was referred to the Naval Affairs Committee.

Mr. Cress demanded the regular order, and the first call of committees for consideration of bills in the morning hour for this session was entered upon.

The Committee on Public Lands, through Mr. Lacey, chairman, called up and had passed the following House bill:

To repeal the act of 1853, excluding the public lands of Oklahoma from the operation of the laws relating to mineral lands.

Granting a year's absence to homestead settlers on the Yankton Reservation, South Dakota.

Authorizing the execution of preliminary affidavits in land applications by any officer in the District empowered to administer oaths.

Mr. Poole, for the Committee on Invalid Pensions, called up the House bill to amend the pension law of 1890.

After some debate Mr. Poole withdrew his amendment, and an amendment offered by Mr. Wood was agreed to, defining the absence as "unexplained" instead of "continued."

On amendment for the previous question the vote was 77 to 5, and the point of no return was made. The Speaker counted 137 yeas and 10 nays. "Not a quorum," he announced.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Dingley, at 1:30 the House adjourned until tomorrow.

RUIN OF CATTLEMEN.

Hundreds of Thousands of Cattle Turned Loose on the Prairies.

Enfala, I. T., Jan. 29.—At a meeting held at Okmulgee, I. T., Monday, by the district and supreme judges of the Creek Nation, it was unanimously decided that all Creek pastures, other than those on the borders and those larger than one mile square in the interior, were illegal.

The district judges were instructed by Chief Ishpukchee to order the light horsemen of each district to cut the wires of all such illegal pastures, and restore all such fenced lands to the public domain.

The action involves the turning of hundreds of thousands head of cattle loose on the prairie, and the opening of millions of acres of land. It brings, if carried out, ruin to a great number of cattlemen.

AMISH CASES DECIDED.

Trial of the Members of a Peculiar Sect in Indiana.

Decatur, Ind., Jan. 29.—Judge Heller gave his decisions yesterday in the Amish cases, which have been on trial for some days.

Jacob Swartz was found guilty of marrying consents and solemnizing marriage without license and fined \$5 for each offense.

Christian Swartz was acquitted of the charge of fornication, but the State will appeal the case to the supreme court. The cases against other members of their flock charged with fornication were dismissed.

Five Hundred Men Go to Work.

Negamere, Mich., Jan. 29.—The Buffalo group of mines operated by Corrigan, McKim & Co. of Cleveland, which closed down January 1 on account of the fee owners demanding an increase of 15 cents per ton royalty on all ore mined this year, will probably resume work February 1, the owners of the ground offering concessions which will allow the operation of the mines at a profit when fully worked. The mines employ over 500 men.

Spitzer Held to the Grand Jury.

Israel Spitzer, the young cashier for Samuel Friedlander, who was charged by his employer with embezzlement, was given a preliminary hearing before Judge Miller in the police court today and held to await the action of the grand jury in \$1,000 bonds.

IN FAVOR OF CUBA

Two Reports From Foreign Relations Committee.

EXTENSION OF SYMPATHY

President Asked to Have Spain Give Belligerent Rights.

MINORITY VIEW THE STRONGER

The Majority Report Only Goes So Far as to Ask Congress to Send the Matter to the President in the Hope That He Will Use His Good Offices With Spain—The Minority, Presented by Senator Cameron, Favors the Immediate Passage of a Resolution Recognizing the Insurgents, and Cites Much of the History of the War of the Rebellion to Show Spain's Attitude Toward the United States at That Time—The Times' Vigorous Fight Commented on AM Sides

THE MAJORITY REPORT ONLY GOES SO FAR AS TO ASK CONGRESS TO SEND THE MATTER TO THE PRESIDENT IN THE HOPE THAT HE WILL USE HIS GOOD OFFICES WITH SPAIN—THE MINORITY, PRESENTED BY SENATOR CAMERON, FAVORS THE IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF A RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING THE INSURGENTS, AND CITES MUCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION TO SHOW SPAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE UNITED STATES AT THAT TIME—THE TIMES' VIGOROUS FIGHT COMMENTED ON AM SIDES

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The Committee on Foreign Relations to the Senate this morning took final action on the Cuban question.

As predicted in The Times, which was foremost, and, indeed, first, in the journalistic field in Cuba's behalf, the committee found itself unable to report a resolution favoring belligerent rights, but they took such action as may soon lead to practically the same thing.

Immediately after the Senate met Mr. Morgan reported to the Senate the resolutions, the text of which is given elsewhere.

These resolutions were accompanied by a comprehensive report. Among other things the committee says:

"The Congress of the United States, deeply regretting the unhappy state of hostilities existing in Cuba, which has again been the result of the demand of a large number of the native population of that island